



THE PEOPLE WHO MOVED THE OCEAN



UPPER LEFT—King Albert of Belgium. Upper right—The Queen of Holland. At top—A Dutch fishing fleet off the dikes. Below—Type of Dutch girl from an especially posed portrait, "The Fisherman's Pride."

similar system along the lower Mississippi River great areas have been reclaimed for cultivation.

INVASERS DRIVEN FROM LAND BY OPENING DIKES.

While the building of the dikes has been of great value to Holland commercially in opening up new farm lands, it also is of great value from the standpoint of defense. When the Duke of Alva with his Spanish soldiers overran the land 200 years ago the dikes were opened and the invaders driven out. The patient Dutch not only drove out the invaders that way but they also ruined their own lands. They repaired the dikes again and once more pumped out the water.

Quaint wind mills are used in pumping out the water. While the big rivers are carefully banked so they will not overflow the land even at high water, rain water would soon fill the lowlands if the water was not pumped constantly. These quaint old windmills were put to work hundreds of years ago in Holland to keep the lowlands dry. Now great steam pumps aid in some of the work, but the windmills are still on duty. When the wind power is not needed to pump out the water the mills are put to work grinding flour.

The recent opening of the dikes by the Belgians in certain of their lowlands could not stop invasion as surely as a similar act in Holland. Belgium is only partly below the level of the sea. Only in certain sections could the inundation interfere with the troop movements. In Holland, however, fully two-thirds of the country is affected by the dikes. While not all would be inundated with the breaking of the dikes, arms of the sea would run far inland at high tide, making military operations an impossibility. Soldiers could not march over the marshy and flooded ground and ships could not sail over the shallow inlets.

It would be necessary for a conquering army to capture the dikes and pump the land dry before they could conquer it.

In the early history of the dikes there were frequent breaks. The barriers were not strong enough to keep out the ocean all the time. But since the inundation to drive out the invaders 200 years ago there has been no general inundation. The biggest inundation in the last 200 years was in 1905, when heavy rains in Germany and in the

Alps caused the Rhine to swell. At the same time heavy north winds blew the ocean tide against the dikes. With the counter currents fighting each other the dikes broke in several places at a time. There was much loss of property, but because of the system of watches, which has prevailed for 700 years, the people were warned and the

loss of life was negligible. Every few years there is an insignificant break in the dikes. They are underlain by the constant gnawing of the tides. The stories of the breaking of the dikes in spots from the northern portion of Holland clear to the Belgian city of Antwerp.

Winds had blown all through January and February that year. With the rising of the rivers in March due

Belgium and Holland Greatly Increased Their Boundaries by Moving Back the Sea and Making Room for Homes for Millions of People

to the early spring rains the dikes began to give way. The tide was at its greatest height because the sun and moon were in opposition and pulling the tide at the same time.

QUEEN GOES AMONG PEOPLE TO AID SUFFERERS.

Queen Wilhelmina went out among the people at the time of that disaster and aided the sufferers. Somehow the royalty of Holland and Belgium have been nearer their people than the royalty of any other land. They have always been quick to aid the distressed and the flood which affected Holland more than Belgium, gave the Queen her opportunity to show her sympathy with her people.

The land which had been inundated was desolate to see. The vegetation has difficulty to regain the upper hand after an inundation because the sand and salt from the sea is washed inward and covers the rich top soil. Much of the rich soil is washed away by the swift action of the sea. Even the trees were seriously harmed by the inroads of the sea.

When the dikes gave way the people in some of the cities fled to the tops of the dikes. But the flood was so terrific and lasted so long that many of them nearly died of exposure to the weather and from hunger before they were finally rescued by boats.

In one of the villages the people had been warned by telephone and telegraph of the coming inundation. They fled to the high dikes next to the sea, driving their cattle and goats with them. Once on the dikes they thought they would be safe, but the fierce winds and the pounding tide undermined the high dikes and they realized the entire refuge was going to drop from under them. The people were carried off, but the animals had to remain. They were swept inland by the tide and when

later they were picked up after the water was drained they were found in groups dead.

A system of tree planting has been used to hold the dikes in place. From earliest times the engineers who constructed the dikes planted each side with trees. In many places these were linden trees. With their broad leaves they made excellent shade. The tops of the dikes have been utilized as highways. Along the sides of the dikes children play and parts of the dikes are sowed to grass for goat pastures.

In recent years dikes of concrete are being built to replace the earthen dikes. These concrete structures are anchored below to the bed of the sea and of vastly greater protection from the sea than the earthen dikes. They will resist the wearing action of the sea longer.

The sea walls have been the source of great inspiration to many famous Dutch painters. The Dutch people with their white bonnets and wooden shoes are well known features of our art galleries.

There are myths told in Holland that some time their entire land will be raised above the level of the sea and the dikes will then be nothing but a memory. Prior to 1913 the land was higher than it now is. At that time the Zuyder Zee, the great inland gulf of Holland, sank. The Zuyder Zee was covered formerly with a great forest. The trees are still to be found on the floor of the Zuyder Zee just as they were hundreds of years ago. The legends tell that a promise was made that the sea would restore the Zuyder Zee to the land again.

Quits His Wife.

Mrs. Julia Horvath of Philadelphia married on what was believed would be her deathbed, testified in domestic relations court that her husband, Steven Horvath, has not lived with her since her recovery.

The young woman attempted suicide by shooting two months ago, when Horvath refused to return her love. For a month she lay at the point of death in the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital. Believing that her death was only a matter of days, her counsel told Judge Brown, Horvath decided to make her last moments happy marrying her.

Heartened by this evidence of Horvath's affection, she was soon on the way to recovery. Her husband, however, refused to have anything to do with her. "I can't live with her," he told Judge Brown, "because she tried to kill herself, and I'm afraid she might kill me." "I don't want any money," grabbed the young wife, with arms outstretched in pleading toward her husband. "I want only you." Mrs. Horvath persisted in his refusal to live with her, the court made a \$3 a week support order on him.

PROF. WALTER RAUCHENBUSCH DECLARES CHURCH IS STRONGER THAN EVER IN HISTORY

Prof. Walter Rauchenbusch of the Rochester Theological Seminary, author of "Christianizing the Social Order" and many other books widely known to the clergy of the country, has written a strong defense of the church at the request of a group of men interested in making manifest the social implications of the gospel in Baltimore.

Other voluntary organizations look puny compared with that. "The churches lament that they have not got more. We ought to wonder that they have so many. To win, to hold, to organize such vast numbers is an enormous social achievement and proof positive of social efficiency."

"It is more astonishing because the Church is an idealistic organization and makes its appeals chiefly to the highest instincts in us. But the higher your appeal, the fewer will respond. Any evolutionist will tell you that."

"If there were no such organizations as the churches, the finest minds would dream of creating something like them. Would our people maintain and equip about 225,000 church organizations unless those who pay the money and do the volunteer work felt that they were getting something out of

them? "Unless our experience has been especially unfortunate, we all know that the church does steady and real work. It has taken about ninety years to educate the churches up to their present convictions on the liquor question, and even now some denominations are lukewarm. Only in recent years have we learned how to meet the liquor trade in politics."

"It has taken all the time since the Civil War to make the leaders of the Church realize that our capitalistic system will eat up the nation if it is allowed to obey its own greed. The churches have always been for peace in theory. Perhaps this great war will consolidate their sentiment to the point of action."

"You think this is slow progress. It is! Can you show any equal body of people that has moved faster? Elevating the morality of a nation

is like lifting a skyscraper with jackcrews. "If it were a matter for free beer now or a new sex dance, the people would run after you. But if you urge a purer truth or a higher justice on men, you have your job cut out for you. Be patient with those who are trying to educate the Church."

"Some think the Church will melt away and disappear. All history is against the assumption. All history is in favor of the proposition that the Church can be made much better or much worse than it is now. The question is not between having a church or having none, but between having a wise church or a blind one; between having a progressive church or a standpat church."

"The Church needs four things especially today: "First, friendship for those who

earn their living and independence from those who do not.

"Second, co-operation among the denominations on a basis of Christian equality and mutual respect."

"Third, a sincere and scientific comprehension of the social causes of sin and misery."

"Fourth, an undying determination to get the will of God realized in the organized life of every community and to see the life of Christ appear in every man and woman."

"Don't go out of the Church unless they put you out. Jesus did not. If you have it in you to help the Church forward, be patient and push. It moves slowly. But it stays put. And when the Church moves the nation moves."

The greatest friend of truth is time, her greatest enemy prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.—Colton.